

PENGARUH *PHARMACEUTICAL CARE* PADA PASIEN SINDROM KORONER AKUT SELAMA DIRAWAT DI RUMAH SAKIT

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ABSTRAK

Pengaruh *Pharmaceutical Care* pada Pasien Sindrom Koroner Akut Selama dirawat di Rumah Sakit. Sindrom Koroner Akut (SKA) membutuhkan terapi obat kompleks, sehingga dapat memicu *drug related problems*. *Pharmaceutical care* terbukti meningkatkan *outcome* pasien. Penelitian bersifat eksperimental dan dilakukan secara prospektif. Randomisasi bersifat *single blind*. Kelompok kontrol mendapat perawatan biasa sedangkan kelompok uji mendapatkan *pharmaceutical care*, berupa *review* pengobatan pasien. Total biaya perawatan dan lama rawat inap dibandingkan menggunakan t-test. Sampel yang digunakan 30 pasien pada kelompok kontrol dan 30 pasien pada kelompok uji. Hasil menunjukkan terdapat 103 DRP. *Pharmaceutical care* yang dilakukan sebanyak 37 intervensi, dengan frekuensi terbesar yaitu rekomendasi penambahan obat. Rata-rata rawat inap kelompok kontrol dan uji adalah 8,6 dan 5,3 hari dan berbeda secara statistik. Rata-rata total biaya perawatan di antara kedua kelompok berbeda secara signifikan, dengan kelompok uji lebih kecil. *Pharmaceutical care* pada Sindrom Koroner Akut memberikan lama rawat inap dan total biaya perawatan lebih kecil.

Kata kunci: *Pharmaceutical Care*, Sindrom Koroner Akut, Total Biaya

ABSTRACT

Impact of Pharmaceutical Care on Hospitalized Patients with Acute Coronary Syndromes

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Impact of Pharmaceutical Care on Patients with Acute Coronary Syndromes Acute Coronary Syndrome therapy require drugs combination which increase the risk of Drug Related Problems (DRP). Pharmaceutical care can improve patient outcomes by detecting and solving DRPs. Patients involved in this study were divided into two groups, control and treatment with single blind randomization. Pharmaceutical care was conducted by reviewing medication and observing clinical condition in the treatment, while in control group just simply observed. Outcome measured were total cost and LOS, and analyzed using t-test. 30 patients were in control and 30 patients were in study group. 103 DRPs were recorded. The average of LOS in control and treatment group was 8,6 and 5,3 days respectively and significantly different .The average of total cost in control and treatment group was significantly different. The value of pharmaceutical care on Acute Coronary Syndromes was proven by shorter LOS and total cost.

Keyword: Pharmaceutical Care, Acute Coronary Syndromes, Drug Related Problems